

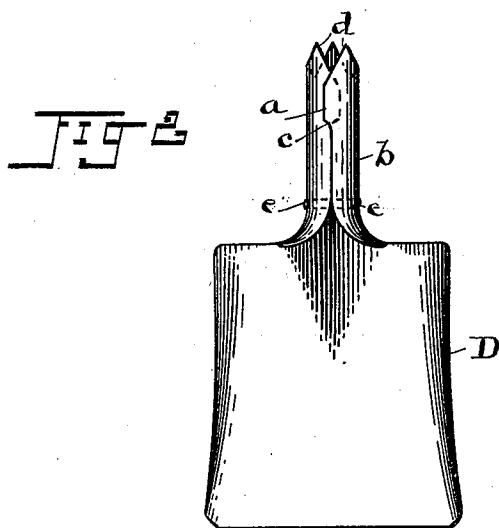
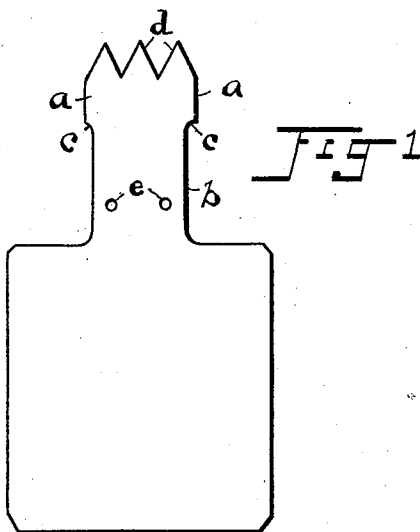
(No Model.)

H. A. CHISHOLM.

SOCKET FOR SHOVELS, SPADES, OR SCOOPS.

No. 516,915.

Patented Mar. 20, 1894.



WITNESSES

H. B. Moser.

L. S. Schaeffer.

H. T. Fisher

INVENTOR

Henry A. Chisholm.

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY A. CHISHOLM, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SOCKET FOR SHOVELS, SPADES, OR SCOOPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 516,915, dated March 20, 1894.

Application filed February 6, 1893. Serial No. 461,134. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY A. CHISHOLM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sockets for Shovels, Spades, or Scoops; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in sockets for shovels, spades or scoops, of the variety in which the socket is integral with the blade, and is cut from the same sheet of metal as the blade and afterward fashioned to receive and secure the handle. In this class of shovels as heretofore manufactured and used the socket was provided with two sets of rivets, one near the upper part of the socket and the other near the base thereof, and these rivets served not only to hold the handle down in the socket, but to keep the socket closed upon the handle. It will be understood that in the socket so made the edges come together at the back of the handle forming a tube, but there was no uniting of the edges by welding or otherwise as in this instance, and the socket was free to spring apart more or less after making and when the handle was put in. There are several objections to this old way of constructing and uniting the said parts which it is the object of my invention to remedy, and which are remedied thereby. For example, the hole made for the upper rivet necessarily comes near the top of the socket to unite the socket and handle firmly at that point, but it thereby weakens the handle at a point where the strain is greatest and where by reason of the said hole nearly all the breakages occur. Again, it involved considerable labor to drill the two rivet holes and match the parts and do the riveting, especially when the handle and socket were apart more or less or did not fit closely together, as very frequently was the case before riveting occurred. My invention overcomes these objections by omitting the upper rivet entirely, and substituting a socket having its sides permanently united at the top,

and otherwise constructed and connected with the handle substantially as shown and described and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a blank for a shovel, spade or scoop as it appears when it comes from the cutting dies, or as it is made preparatory to being fashioned to receive the handle. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of a shovel with the socket formed to receive the handle.

As seen in Fig. 1, the stock from which the socket is formed has an enlargement at the top forming lips *a* on both sides, spreading laterally beyond the edge *b* of the lower portion or body of the socket metal in about the proportion shown in said Fig. 1, and indicated by shoulders *c*. The upper portion of the socket has strengthening spurs or teeth *d*, as is now common in the art. Near the lower portion or base of the socket are the usual rivet holes *e*, and the only rivet used in this construction passes through these holes. The said blank, formed as above described, or in other suitable form according as a shovel, spade or scoop is to be made, is then wrought into finished shape, as seen, for example, in Fig. 2. In this figure we have a shovel blade *D* with socket thereof completed for the reception of the handle. This socket differs from the sockets as hitherto constructed in the enlarged head portion shown in Fig. 1, having lips *a*, and by the overlapping of said lips, as shown in Fig. 2. The edges *b* of the socket below this overlapping portion are simply brought together but not connected, just as formerly, but the overlapping lips *a* are connected or united as one piece, either by welding or brazing or otherwise, as may be found convenient or desirable, and the parts need not necessarily overlap for this purpose. This, too, is done before the handle is inserted, so that there is no varying or spreading of the socket as was liable to occur with the old construction and which so frequently made it difficult to match the rivet holes and get the parts firmly united. By this improved construction the sockets all are made the same size and permanently substantially as seen in Fig. 1. The handles are of a size to match,

and there is no springing of the socket in or out before or after the handle is inserted. Nor is there a rivet at the top of the socket, as formerly, to weaken the handle and induce
5 breakage. This also greatly promotes the fastening of the handle in the socket and works a material saving in expense in labor on this account.

Having thus described my invention, what
10 I claim is—

A socket-shovel or like implement having a blade, and a socket formed integral therewith, the said socket having the edges of its upper

portion united by means of overlapped and engaged wings *a, a*, and its body portion provided with butting edges, and a rivet passed
15 through the said body portion of the socket and the handle when in place, to secure the handle in the socket and bind together the sides of the socket, substantially as described.
20

Witness my hand to the foregoing specification this 24th day of January, 1893.

HENRY A. CHISHOLM.

Witnesses:

H. T. FISHER,
GEORGIA SCHAEFFER.